



SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14, 1901.

BEFORE THE stars were out of the sky this morning the dolorous cry of the newsway was heard announcing the death of President William McKinley. While anticipated, the proclamation was akin to that of a midnight cry of fire, and sleep was rendered impossible to many. In a short time numbers were on the streets reading the extra and honest tears glistened in the eyes of those who had sincerely hoped the patient would recover. Sorrow and indignation were mingled, and as the more pathetic parts of the last act of the tragedy, describing the parting scenes when none but the President's devoted wife was in the room with him, were reached the reader choked and his audience became equally affected. Some endeavored to stifle their emotions by giving vent to anthems upon the murderer, while others freely manifested their feelings in tears. The particulars connected with the murder of President McKinley are peculiarly exasperating, and nearly eighty millions of people are at this time crushed, sorrow-stricken and at times desperate when they realize that the Executive has been ruthlessly shot down for no other reason than the fact that he was President of the United States. Personally the assassin had nothing to urge against him, but Mr. McKinley was a ruler and belonged to a caste obnoxious to a horde of fiends who would destroy all governments and head up the world in anarchy. Booth was incited to kill Lincoln by the delusion that he was championing sectional feeling, and Galtzoff excused his assassination of Garfield on the ground of political expediency. Czolgoz has no interest in any political party and he murdered McKinley in the interest of anarchy only. He is averse not only to absolute and limited monarchies, but to republics, the mildness of all forms of government. His creed is identical with that of a printer who figured among the communists of Paris thirty years ago. In a public gathering in that city this ghoul gave vent to the following which must have been inspired by the infernal peers: "Should I by any chance go to heaven and find the Almighty an autocrat, I would plant cannon in the celestial streets and bombard the throne eternal." Characters entertaining such impious principles have been allowed to enter the United States, and the country is now reaping the fruits of its thoughtlessness. But, after all, our involvements against the assassin and the mingling of our tears with those of the heart-broken widow cannot soothe the dull cold ear of death, nor bring to life him whose eyes are closed to mundane things. President McKinley has entered the eternal world through the same avenue trodden by Philip of Macedon, Julius Caesar and a hundred other rulers who have fallen victims of assassins. There is but one way such sad occurrences can be viewed, and that was expressed by the dying President himself—"The will of the Lord be done"—his humming of lines of the beautiful hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee," as he felt entered that river without a bridge evidenced the fact that he had glimpses of the eternal shore and the shining ones to welcome him to a land where there is no more pain, death or weeping. There is another pathetic picture in this particular case at the end of life's transient dream—a sad one and understood fully only by those who have passed through such scenes of tribulation. The majority of the people of the country would have gone into sackcloth and ashes could such a course have arrested the hand of death, and there is doubtless more unfeigned regret manifested over the death of President McKinley than was ever shown before over a like calamity. But there was one to whom he was especially dear—who appreciated him in every way—and whose sunny smiles were as animating as when lovers in the days of their youth. She had sighed for the time when he should have relinquished official duties, when they could pass the evening of their lives together free from the labors and anxieties of the White House. Like others since the partner of her life was shot down she has endeavored to feed on hope, to find at last that it must be dashed to pieces. The consort of her life, who had shared her joys and sorrows is now no more. The inanimate form hears not her plaintive sighs or sobs, and the lips once responsive to her every wish heed not the presence of the saddened soul as she stands over the remains of one whose death has crushed her and cast a sable mantle over the land. Nothing can be said to mitigate her grief. There is but one who can pour the oil of joy into a saddened heart, and the exclamation of a noted Greek when he beheld his weeping wife as he was about to be put to death, "We shall meet again, Clemanthe," comes down through the ages, and such assurance

will doubtless buoy the heart-broken widow as her eyes are turned to ward another world where our tears shall merge into smiles and where we shall know as we are known.

ALTHOUGH among the professional it is considered a high crime and misdemeanor for a layman to question the acts of a doctor, still there are many people who will think it strange that President McKinley was given solid food six days after he was shot through the stomach and will ask what chance has an ordinary man in the hands of ordinary physicians, when the President was subjected to such treatment at the hands of the eminent physicians of the country.

So, AFTER ALL, Gen. Dan Sickles was not elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. He reversed and stultified himself in the matter of Commissioner of Pensions Evans to secure that position, but failed ignominiously in his object and brought upon himself the ignominy of all right thinking men.

IF THE promiscuous hand-shakings at presidential receptions are to be abolished and "yellow journals" suppressed as a result of the assassination of the President, then, indeed, will some good come of the great evil which has befallen the country.

UPON HEARING that President McKinley's end was near, Mr. Bryan, who was to have addressed a political meeting at Chicago, immediately decided that this was no time for partisan meetings. The democratic leader was visibly affected by the bulletin announcing the President's condition. Tears came into his eyes when he said: "We all feel the humiliation that our country has suffered and our hearts are with the lovely woman from whom foul and brutal assassination is taking one of the most faithful and tender of husbands."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT will be the youngest man who ever filled the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States. He is forty-three years old and four years younger than Gen. Grant at the time of his first inauguration.

FROM WASHINGTON.
(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
Washington, September 14.

ALTHOUGH everyone in this city had expected the news of the President's death hours before it was flashed over the wires from Buffalo, when it came it fell upon the hearts of the waiting thousands with a shock. Pennsylvania avenue was blocked from curb to curb at three points, where the newspapers were giving the crowds the news by megaphone and bulletin. Even up to the last the crowds hoped. When the announcement "The President is dead" came from the throats of the megaphones the crowds melted away from in front of the newspaper offices and departed for their homes in silence. When the news of the President's death reached the White House Assistant Secretaries Pruden and Barnes and Colonel Montgomery, who had been up for nearly twenty-four hours hoping against hope could not believe the dreadful news. It was not until several minutes after the intelligence was confirmed by a later message from Secretary Cortelyou that they began to realize their loss. Old retainers at the White House, who have been there through many administrations, wept like children when they learned that the worst had come to pass. As soon as the newspapers could get out "extras" the residence streets of the town were alight with the newsway's cries. Thousands of people who had gone to bed after waiting past midnight for the end, got up to buy papers though all sold out. It was the special editions which held the special editions.

Secretaries Hay and Gage are the only two Cabinet members now in the city. The former is overwhelmed with work, it being his duty to formulate all the official communications and announcements following the death of the President. For that reason he was compelled to deny himself to the interviewers today. Secretary Gage said that the members of the Cabinet would each look after the details of the funeral pertaining to their department, and then they would give President Roosevelt the opportunity of selecting his own advisers. The secretary would not venture to discuss pending cabinet changes beyond this.

Secretary Hay received his office earlier than usual this morning and immediately called into consultation the chiefs of the various departments in the War, State and Navy departments. An order was afterwards issued closing all the government departments today and on the day of the funeral. Secretary Gage called on Secretary Hay about 9 o'clock and remained in consultation with him for nearly an hour, discussing the funeral arrangements. After the consultation the following order was issued:

"Out of respect to the memory of the President the executive department will be closed today and on the day of the funeral."

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

This order has been sent to all the acting heads of the departments and by them telegraphed to their subordinates in charge of the various government offices, navy yards, naval stations, military posts and the American insular possessions. The initiative for the issuance of the proclamation announcing to the world the death of President McKinley and appointing a day of mourning, must come, it is said at the State department, from the new President. The order to the army has been drafted and sent to Secretary Root for his approval and issuance. It follows closely the text of the order issued under similar circumstances on the death of President Garfield.

forenoon it is believed. By the time he arrives in that city he will in all probability have taken the oath of office. He may be sworn in by any justice, under the law, anywhere in the United States. Secretary Hay, as our minister for foreign affairs, will convey the sad news of President McKinley's death to all the world. The various ambassadors, ministers, and charges d'affaires of foreign governments in Washington will receive word from the State department by messenger and the representatives of the United States abroad will receive the news by cable. The latter will in turn officially inform the foreign secretaries of the governments to which they are accredited. As soon as the news of the President's death reaches the United States embassies, legations and consulates abroad, the flags above each will be dropped to half mast and will so remain during the official period of mourning.

On the day of the funeral, guns will be fired from sunrise to sunset at all army posts and navy yards within the United States and on all ships of war flying the Stars and Stripes around the world. Obedience to a law passed recently, the public buildings will not be draped with crepe as in former years when Presidents died. Congress put a stop to it by enacting a law forbidding the draping of the government buildings. The first official act of the new President will be to issue a proclamation announcing the death of President McKinley. He will in this proclamation designate the day of burial and order it observed as a day of mourning throughout the United States and territories. A second proclamation will probably be issued by President Roosevelt convening the Senate at Washington in extraordinary session. Secretary of State Hay, as the senior Cabinet member of the late President's official family, will have charge of the funeral arrangements. He will consult with Mrs. McKinley and other members of the family and will defer to their wishes in all important details.

Maj. Simons, in charge of the military guard at Buffalo, this morning wired Col. Gillespie, Acting Secretary of War, that there would be public funeral services at Washington over President McKinley's remains.

Major Simons says: "I judge from conversation with members of the Cabinet that the President's body will go to Washington on Sunday or Monday to lie in state."

On receipt of this dispatch the War department proceeded to make arrangements for the military representation at the funeral. On the arrival of the remains at Washington they will be met at the station by the field marshal, stationed at Washington barracks, the two squadrons of the 4th cavalry at Fort Myer, and probably the troops at Fort Monroe. This escort, combined with the military and marines coming from Buffalo, will accompany the remains to the Capitol, where they will lie in state, but it is understood that the programme of President Garfield's funeral will be closely followed.

The remains will be brought from Buffalo to Washington and will lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol. After the exercises at the Capitol the remains will be conveyed to Canton, O., for interment.

It will probably be a month before President and Mrs. Roosevelt are established in the White House. Mrs. McKinley will not return from Canton until the funeral. Until the new President is ready to move into the White House with his family he will doubtless make his home with his brother-in-law, Commander William S. Cowles.

President Roosevelt will probably retain the present Cabinet as it is for some months until he has an opportunity to become acquainted with the needs of the department and has a chance to scan the list for available Cabinet timber. It has been known for many months that Secretary Hay wished to retire and it is quite probable that he will be the first one to leave. Secretary Long is another man almost certain to insist upon the acceptance of his resignation and Secretary Hitchcock and Postmaster General Smith are picked by many as the others most likely to retire. Secretary of War Root, many think, will be retained—perhaps as Secretary of State. Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural department, is almost certain to be retained, while the political prophets are predicting that Secretary Gage, of the Treasury, and Attorney General Knox will linger.

General Harries, commander of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, has ordered the 1700 men that command to take part in the late President's funeral procession. The War Department will be represented in the procession by six companies of coast artillery and a band of music from Fort Monroe; two companies of coast artillery from Fort Washington; a corps of engineers from Willett's Point, New York; a field battery from Washington Barracks, and two troops of cavalry from Fort Myer. The body will be carried upon an artillery caisson. Under the command of General Brooke, a special detail of army officers will act as a guard of honor around the bier as it rests in the East Room of the White House. A company of soldiers will be on duty around the White House while the body remains there.

It is stated that President McKinley had a \$50,000 life policy in the New York Mutual Life and others aggregating \$100,000 to \$200,000 in Mrs. McKinley's name.

The Schley court of inquiry will meet at the Navy Yard at 11 o'clock Monday morning in accordance with the arrangements made yesterday, and will sit in session as a tribunal to the memory of President McKinley. The date upon which the sessions of the court will be resumed has not been fixed.

The annual election of the officers of the Virginia Democratic Association, of this city, was held last night. Mr. R. N. Harper was re-elected president, Clarence Thomas, vice-president; T. Wingfield Bullock, second vice-president; J. P. Wescott, Nas Mowly Williams, financial secretary, and H. M. Gregg, sergeant-at-arms.

The following changes in the fourth-class Virginia postmasters were made today: M. M. Hix, Hixburg, Appomattox county, vice E. W. Gilliam, resigned; J. P. Wescott, Nas Mowly Williams, financial secretary, and H. M. Gregg, sergeant-at-arms.

The Convention.
Richmond, Sept. 14.—The constitutional convention today passed resolutions of respect to the memory of President McKinley and adjourned till Monday.

The Schley court of inquiry has been called to resume its session in Washington next Monday morning at 11 o'clock. There will then be a full membership. The vacancy created by the retirement of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison was filled yesterday by the selection of Rear Admiral Francis Munroe Ramsey, retired, as exclusively stated in the Gazette of that day.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.



The President breathed his last at 2:15 o'clock this morning. Words of consolation to his wife were the last that passed his lips.

At the actual moment of dying the President had long been, to all intents and purposes, beyond the world forever. For hours he had been unconscious. His living became purely automatic, the functions gradually grew weaker and weaker until at last they ceased altogether.

The physicians had ceased trying him with drugs and restoratives. He was but useless work. From the moment that his final collapse developed in all its seriousness they knew in their hearts that he was beyond their aid.

The end came in absolute peace. Among those in the room were his two sisters, Helen McKinley, Mrs. Barber, and W. W. Duncan, Miss Mary Barber, her mother, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Abner McKinley and a Mrs. Cassidy, who had been taking care of Mrs. McKinley.

The wife of the President had been removed from the sick room about ten minutes before the President expired. She had been with him for nearly two hours. The greater part of that time he had been unconscious.

The reason for taking Mrs. McKinley away at that late hour was that she was so fatigued that it was feared she would collapse.

At the moment of death all the other relatives assembled in a room adjoining the chamber of death.

It was stated at 7:55 last night that the President had recovered consciousness; that he fully realized the end was at hand, and that he had asked for Mrs. McKinley. She was taken to her husband's bedside. All left the room then, as one nurse, and the husband and wife were practically alone. The President was able to speak faintly as the President's wife, Mrs. Barber, knew how tenderly and constantly he had cared for her and how great his anxiety has been for her ever since he was stricken down by the anarchist's bullet can hardly speak of that pitiful scene without almost breaking down at the thought of it.

Meantime, the door of the sick room was thrown open and those nearest the President were quietly gathered. In the group were Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. McKinley's niece, Miss Barber, Mrs. McKinley's niece, Judge Day, Secretaries Root, Hitchcock and Wilson, Senator Hanna and Mrs. McKinley.

Up to 9 o'clock the only two persons who had been by the bedside, save the doctors and nurses, were Mrs. McKinley and Mr. Abner McKinley. Mrs. McKinley remained by her husband about ten minutes. It was thought that she was bearing up very well, but Mrs. Abner McKinley only stood by the bedside and looked at her brother for a moment and then walked out.

At 9:30 o'clock Secretary Cortelyou announced that the President was dying.

At 10 o'clock there were four members of the Administration who had not yet reached there—Secretaries Long, Hay, and Gage, and Postmaster General Smith. Secretary Root had received a telegram from Vice President Roosevelt saying that he was coming from the north with all speed, by a special train.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock, Mr. Cortelyou gave for publication what, in all human probability, as the President's last words on earth. They were: "God's will be done, not ours."

They were addressed to Mrs. McKinley as she sat by his side, taking her last farewell of him. Immediately after uttering them, the President lapsed into unconsciousness.

At various times the President's mind wandered during the night, and in his delirium he spoke of his home in Canton. That he was suffering seemed evident from the pitiful way in which he spoke about his longing for rest. To get home and rest—that was the one thought that ran through his delirious moments.

Between 10:30 and 11 o'clock the repeated assurances of each man who came from the house seemed to convince every one that there was no use in staying any longer; that the President could not possibly live until morning. At 11:30 there were not half as many about the corner as there had been an hour before.

The President continued to grow weaker rapidly. His end was tranquil and painless. A faint smile escaped his lips, an which a smile yet lingered. He knew his time had come and he went without complaint, serene and gentle.

"Good-bye, all; good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done, not ours." These were his last words. They were spoken to his beloved wife, who sat bowed at his bedside, her hand clasped in his.

A moment after nature's nepenthe spared him the anguish of a last parting. He lapsed into unconsciousness and so remained until the end.

Dr. Edward Janeway, the New York specialist on stomach trouble, reached Buffalo at midnight and drove to the house at a furious rate, but the end was already near when he reached there. Dr. Charles H. McBurney, who left on Wednesday with such confidence in the President's recovery, arrived about the same time, and a few minutes later Dr. W. W. Johnson, the heart specialist, arrived from Washington. All were too late.

physicians disagree, and it will possibly require an autopsy to fix the exact cause. Some of the New York physicians say solid food was not the cause, but others contend that it was.

Dr. McBurney, before leaving Albany for Buffalo, said: "The first bullet which struck the President shocked his heart, which was always weak."

The Late President.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—Coroners Wilson and Buller and postmortem examiners Herrier and Stocker left the Milburn house at 10:30 o'clock this morning, after having formally viewed the President's body. Coroner Wilson stated that a conference was held with the district attorney, Penney. It was decided on the advice of the district attorney to summon no coroner's jury. Instead the coroners will hold an informal inquest and deliver their verdict and findings as to the cause of the President's death as soon as the death certificate is filed out. At 11:05 Coroner Wilson did not know whether there would be an autopsy performed by the President's physicians but was positive that the post mortem examiners of Erie county would not perform one. Col. Alexander in leaving the Milburn house said that a private autopsy is to be conducted by Drs. Mann, Parke, Metzinger, and Randall, of Fort Porter. Dr. Wadon came out of the Milburn house at 2:15. He stated that the autopsy on the President had been performed but that the bullet had not been found. Dr. Wadon says that the immediate cause of the President's death was toxemia in the abdominal cavity. Secretary Wilson, Secretary Hitchcock and Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Smith arrived at the Milburn house at 10:35 this morning.

Mrs. McKinley is reported to be bearing up very well under the strain.

Mrs. McKinley last saw her husband between 11 and 12 o'clock. At that time she sat by the bedside holding the hand of her dying husband. The members of the cabinet were admitted to the sick room singly at that time. The end came at 2:15 o'clock. It was like the ebbing of the tide. The President had been unconscious over three hours before he breathed his last. Mrs. McKinley did not see him die. She bade good-bye to him some time before. The other relatives were in the room at the time.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—The Mayor's office has just been informed that President McKinley's body will be removed from Buffalo at 7 o'clock Monday morning without any formality. This was decided on at a Cabinet meeting this afternoon. It is thought the intention is to give the President a very simple burial in keeping with his past life.

Sympathy from Abroad.

London, Sept. 14.—The news of President McKinley's death was made known in London at 7:30 o'clock this morning and the pall of sorrow rests over the metropolis. The flags on the American Embassy and consulates were immediately dropped to half mast, blinds were drawn and all semblances of mourning were taken on. The embassy at once transmitted the distressing news to King Edward and the other European monarchs. Signs of mourning are very visible. Flags are half masted all over the government buildings, hotels, stores, clubs, shipping lines, residences and elsewhere. Many Englishmen were seen going through the streets this morning with bands of crepe wrapped about their arms as a special mark of respect and sorrow. The evening papers appear in mourning type through the columns of every paper.

The London Stock Exchange was closed by a unanimous vote in respect to the memory of the late President.

Sept. 14.—When the news of the death of President McKinley was conveyed to Pope Leo he burst into tears. He prayed for an hour for the deceased President. The Pope then called his sympathies to Mrs. McKinley. All audiences at the Vatican have been suspended.

Paris, Sept. 14.—The news of President McKinley's death was flashed immediately to every city and town in Europe from the Paris office and great sorrow is expressed everywhere. The flag that floats over the Elysee is at half-mast.

President Roosevelt.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Col. Roosevelt had been informed of the death of the President on reaching North Creek. On the arrival of the Delaware and Hudson train in this city, it was immediately transferred to the New York Central tracks and six minutes later, at 8:02, the special was speeding on its way to Buffalo, at the rate of 75 miles an hour.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—At a session of the Cabinet this morning at the Milburn residence, Judge Hazel, of the U. S. District Court, was selected to swear in Vice President Roosevelt as President. Mr. Roosevelt arrived at 1:30. His train did not stop at the Central station but ran to the Terrace station where a mounted police and a squad of secret service men. He entered a carriage and was at once escorted to the Wilcox residence where he was sworn in as President of the United States by Judge Hazel at 2:30. Col. Roosevelt would allow a guard of only two policemen while on his way to the Milburn house. Before taking oath the Vice President was escorted to the Milburn house where he paid his respects and offered condolences to Mrs. McKinley and members of the ill-fated family.

Czolgoz and the Anarchists.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—There will be no arraignment of Czolgoz in the police court. The presentation of his case to the grand jury will begin at 1 o'clock. The evidence will be presented by Assistant District Attorney H. L. Starr. It is stated that only two or three witnesses will be taken before the grand jury. Probably the evidence of Secret Service Operatives Ireland and Foster will be taken. The presentation of the case, will, it is thought, not last over half an hour and the indictment will be taken to the county court where the case will be immediately transferred to the Supreme Court over which Justice White is presiding. The case will then be set down for trial September 25.

According to the anarchist habitus corps hearing was postponed until Tuesday morning out of respect to the memory of the late President.

Dr. Bull's Celebrated Pills cure many ills. One pill a dose. Box 50 pills, 10 cts. Cure Constipation, Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, and Poor Blood, Female Complaints, Stomach and Bowel Disorders, etc. Dr. Bull's Pills never gripe. Sold by Richard Gibson and all druggists.

When you want a pleasant physic try the new remedy, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and give relief in five minutes. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at Richard Gibson's drug store.

Dr. H. C. Drayton, Harris, N. C., says: "I have tried 20 years for asthma but one bottle of One Minute Cough Cure did me more good than anything else during that time. Best Cough Cure. For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons."

SUCCESSION OF COL. ROOSEVELT.



Upon the Secretary of State, Hon. John Hay, devolved the duty of formally informing Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, that he has succeeded to the office of President of the United States. As soon as Secretary Cortelyou from the bedside of William McKinley, now dead, forwarded to Mr. Hay notice that the Chief Magistrate was dead Mr. Hay immediately telegraphed to President Roosevelt the sad tidings. That is his formal notification, but by the Constitution Col. Roosevelt became President as soon as William McKinley had breathed his last.

There is no set form procedure, nor is there any requirement of law for serving official notice upon the Vice President that he has become the highest official in the nation. But at the same time Secretary Hay also hastened to apprise the representatives of foreign nations that a change had occurred.

It is likely that President Roosevelt, as his first official act, will issue a proclamation announcing the death of the President. He will likely designate the day of burial and appoint it to be observed throughout the United States as a day of mourning. He will doubtless follow the example of his predecessors in similar cases and recommend on the day of burial all people assemble "in their respective places of divine worship, there to render alike their tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of Almighty God and the reverence and love for the memory and character of our late Chief Magistrate."

Another proclamation will be issued in which probably, convening the Senate in extraordinary session.

This meeting of the Senate will be necessary for the confirmation of Cabinet appointments which the new President might make. The order of these proceedings, however, lie altogether with the new President. The details of the President's funeral will naturally be in charge of the Secretary of State. Through him notices and invitations to distinguished foreign representatives will be extended.

The Senate will be ready to transact business at any moment if President Roosevelt chooses to call it in session. His president pro tempore, Mr. Frye, was elected in the special session of last March, and the standing and select committees, as constituted at the end of the session which closed with the 31 of March last, are, by special resolution of the Senate, "continued until the next regular session of Congress or until their successors are elected."

There is no immediate probability of an extra session of both branches of Congress, although an extra session of the Senate will likely be convened at once. Under the constitution President Roosevelt has entire authority to call an extra session of both houses, should he wish.

All the Cabinet, the chief diplomatic officials, and the heads of important bureaus, according to custom, will tender their resignations to relieve the President of embarrassment, but it is believed that Col. Roosevelt would follow the precedent set by President Arthur after Garfield's demise, and request them to continue in office for the present.

Some of the Cabinet members are not in good health and would sincerely desire a relief from their offices, but all would waive their personal desires and continue such time as they could be relieved easily, if indeed they request relief at all.

BORN IN JAIL.—On Monday night Lizzie Dodson, colored, who is now in jail awaiting trial on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, gave birth to a male child. This Dodson woman escaped from the penitentiary some months ago, and during the efforts of the officers to recapture her in this county she shot and seriously wounded Mr. Pierpoint, who has since recovered. Her career has been a notable one so far as crime is concerned, and it is to be hoped that there will be no further extension of the breed.—[Fairfax Herald.]

Weather Bulletin.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The West Indian storm is apparently central this morning in the Caribbean Sea immediately south of central Cuba. Some winds of hurricane force were reported Friday afternoon near the extreme southeastern Cuban coast, while at Santiago de Cuba a maximum velocity of 52 miles an hour from the southeast occurred during Friday night. The weather will be fair tonight in the middle Atlantic States, followed by threatening weather and probably showers Sunday.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sold by DRUGGISTS, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Have you a sense of fullness in the region of your stomach after eating? If so you will be benefited by using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They also cure belching and sour stomach. They regulate the bowels, too. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Richard Gibson, druggist.

Don't wait until you become chronically constipated but take DeWitt's Little Early Risers now and then. They will keep your liver and bowels in good order. Easy to take. Safe pills. For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons.

THE CONVENTION.

Ex-Governor Cameron yesterday answered Colonel Summers in the constitutional convention and secured from him an apology for his strictures on Governor Cameron in his sensational speech a week ago.

The incident was unexpected, and created a great deal of interest. Governor Cameron, rising to a question of personal privilege, said that "some days ago a member of this body, in violation of all principles of decorum, saw fit to make a personal attack on my political record. What he says is of no concern to friends and acquaintances of mine throughout Virginia, but I cannot let pass without challenge his statement that I kicked out a one-legged Confederate soldier as doorkeeper of the House of Delegates and put a negro in his place. I desire to say that I knew nothing more about that than a babe unborn. It was two years before I was elected governor when Mr. O'Sullivan was displaced, and I was at my home in Petersburg, quietly attending to my personal affairs."

At the request of the ex-governor the clerk read a letter from Mr. O'Sullivan, which confirmed the contention of the speaker. In reply Colonel Summers said he regretted having made the statement.

Dr. Southall, superintendent of public instruction, in response to a request from the convention, as stated yesterday, submitted a report showing the cost of the white and colored schools, as follows: White schools, \$1,388,680.15; colored schools, \$430,549.56; a grand total of \$1,819,230.71. This does not include the pay of superintendents and support of department of public instruction.

The convention went into the committee of the whole for the further consideration of the Bill of Rights. Section 8 of article 1 was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Hunton, allowing the commonwealth the right of appeal in revenue cases, was adopted. Section 2 was then taken up, and Mr. Braxton offered an amendment abolishing unanimity of agreement in civil cases. Pending discussion of this amendment the convention adjourned. After long discussion today the constitutional convention adopted the eighth section of the Bill of Rights with its Moore amendment, which permits waiver of trial by jury in case of misdemeanor.

An amendment by Mr. Braxton, providing for juries of seven in such cases and giving force to a verdict returned by a two-thirds of the jurors, provided all cannot agree after six hours' deliberation, provoked a long and interesting discussion, but was not voted upon.

The committee on education considered the question of text-book uniformity yesterday. A vote taken resulted in the adoption of a resolution by 7 to 5 that there be a uniform series of text-books selected by the State board of education for all the public free schools of the State. It was decided, however, that the selection of school books for city schools should be left to the local school authorities of the cities.

The judiciary committee devoted the entire session yesterday to a discussion of the reports submitted by the sub-committee appointed to draft the section of the constitution defining the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

The majority report, signed by Messrs. Meredith and Robertson, was advocated by them as presenting exactly the principle of jurisdiction adopted after long and protracted discussions before the committee. Mr. Thom presented a minority report and strongly urged his reasons for favoring it. Pending discussion, the committee rose to meet Saturday morning.

How John Goode, president of the convention, yesterday afternoon appeared before the committee on corporations of that body in advocacy of his anti-trust article to the constitution. This works a forfeiture of charter to all corporations convicted of restricting trade. Mr. Goode made a powerful speech in advocacy of his proposition. He said that some of the most prominent democrats in the State urged that if it were adopted corporations would spend millions of dollars and defeat the constitution at the polls. One of the most eloquent orators in the State expressed this opinion, Mr. Goode said. It was believed that the president of the convention here referred to Senator Daniel.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Business failures for the week number 132 as against 169 last week, and 167 in the week a year ago.

The fact that after Colonel Roosevelt Secretary of State John Hay is next in succession to the Presidency makes his personality a topic of especial interest at this time.

The crowds in Chicago showed a disposition to storm the jail and lynch the anarchists. Chief of Police O'Neill, however, says he is fully able to protect his prisoners.

The special Chinese envoy yesterday presented to the Emperor of Japan the imperial letter of regret for the assassination of the Japanese chancellor of legation at Peking. The apology was accepted.

Foxhall Keene was rescued from drowning by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., after both had been capsized from a canoe in the surf on Bailey's Beach, R. I., yesterday afternoon. A lifeboat picked up both.

Learning that a man who had left Berlin, N. H., yesterday for New York had declared that he was on his way to Washington to kill Colonel Roosevelt Chief of Police Vincent telegraphed to the chief of police of New York to look out for him.

While a mob of thousands surged about police headquarters in Buffalo last night eager to get at him, Czolgoz was safely quartered in a cell in the Erie county penitentiary, many blocks away. He had been moved there early in the evening, and this fact was carefully kept from all but the few officials who were concerned in the transfer of the prisoner.

The Market.

Georgetown, Sept. 14.—Wheat 60 3/8.

A never failing cure for cuts, burns, scalds, ulcers, wounds and sores is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A most soothing and healing remedy for all skin affections. Accept only the genuine. For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons.

General Convention Episcopal Church

San Francisco, October 2.

On account of the above convention the Southern Railway Company will sell round trip tickets to San Francisco, Cal., at greatly reduced rates. Tickets on sale September 15 to 20, inclusive; final limit November 16. For further information call on or write any Southern Railway Agent.